by easy stages. When they arrive at the halt for the day, they encamp in the green fields to the right and the left; the tents are soon pitched; there is plenty of wine, bread and meat, plenty of wood to cook with, and water everywhere. A detachment goes to the village to fetch clean straw, and the bivouse is as comfortable as can be. Now and then, indeed, a shower comes down to spoil the fun, but no one cares much about this while there is plenty to cat and dank, and this next morning the sun does the rest. Not the least important part of the afternoon's business is foraging for dainties, which is pleasant work among such numbers of rich farms. Eggs, fowls and milk are never wanting; nor is the payment at full market price only, but often rather more. If it goes on lisk this, the peasant will soon lose his fear of war, which, in his mind, is always equivalent to giving without remind, is aways equivalent to giving without re-

The stir, animation, and easy life which the army The stir, animation, and easy life which the army leads at present are, it seems, contagious, for everywhere you see volunteers, whom you can recognize by the tricolored feathers in the hat, and often a piece of printed paper behind it, with "Cacciatori delli Alpi" printed on it. The name of Garibaldi, the less severe discipline, as it is supposed, and the romantic character which attaches to his troops, seem all to be so many allurements, which take much more than the regular military service in the regiments. With all this the seed people, I think, rather deceive themselves, for the Cacciatori delli Alpi have just as much regular drilling to undergo before they join as if they were regular soldiers of the line of His Majesty Vitterio Emanuele II. Those who are under the superintendence of the captain of the depot at Como have, I dare say, found this out by this time.

Correspondence of The London News. Correspondence of The London News.

Millas, June 14, 1859.

What I predicted in my last letter, has now happened. The Austrians have abandoned Pizzighettone, and are in full retreat toward the Mincio. Yesterday evening their columns had halted, partly at Goito, and partly in the plain of Montechari. The Austrians will, no doubt, wait there the allied armies; for, beside the Mincio, they have the Adige as a second line. In the mean while the King has moved from Gorgonzola, crossing the Adda at Vapric and Casonica. The Emperor has effected the same operation at a place near Cassano. His Imperial Majesty has also crossed eror has effected the same operation at a place Cassano. His Imperial Majesty has also crossed the Muzza; so that by to-morrow ne will be able to march through Soresina, in the direction of Asola and Castiglione delle Stiviere. By this time Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers will have renched Cremona, and per-haps Piadena, a large town on the main road to Man-tus. All the difficulties encountered by the French en the Adda were skilifully and quickly overcome by

tua. All the difficulties encountered by the French on the Adda were skilfully and quickly overcome by Gen. Lebous, who in a few hours succeeded in erecting bridges, to the great astonishment of the army. Taking into account the rapidity so characteristic of French movements, we may reasonably expect that, if the Anatrians stand their ground, a battle of a greater magnitude than that of Magenta will be fought in the historical plain of Montechnari. Lonato, Castiglione delle Stiviere and Cavriani still speak of the first Napoleon's glory: Volta, Gieto, Pastrengo and Somma-Campagna are equally glorious recollections to Victor Emanuel and his gailant army. Lodi, Crema, Cremona, Beigamo and Breecia have aiready proclaimed the union with Piedmont. Modena, and Reggio in the Duchy of this name, did the same yesterday morning as the Austrian rear-guard was leaving the town. In that quarter, therefore, the whole of the country has risen from the Secchia to the Arno. It includes the towns of Modena, Reggio, Massa Carrara, Pontremoli, Parma, Piacenza, Bologna, Pistoia, Lucca, Pietrasanta, Ligoru, Arezzo, Siena, Volterrs, and Florence. The upper part of Italy is likewise free from the Ticino to the Oglio and Garza rivers. A glance at the map will show you how Field-Marshal Hess's army has been compelled to retire to a comparatively limited ground. What will become of the Austrian garrison of Ancona, I cannot tell; but it will be helpless if attacked by one of Prince Napoleon's or Gen. Ulloa's divisions. The garrison of Ferrara is altogether in a better situation, for it can always effect its retreat on Manton by arresing the Po at Lago-scuro, and, keeping close to the bank of the river, can reach Ostiglia in two easy marches. If we may believe the reports which have reached Milan this morning, Marshal Canrobert easy marches. If we may believe the reports which have reached Milan this morning, Marshal Canrobert had another engagement, in which the Austrians had got the worst. I have no means of testing the truth of this rumer, but I should not be surprised if it were of this rumor, but I should not be surprised if it were true, for the enemy had given proof enough of its total inability to cope with French and Piedmontese ardor. The enlistment of volunteers is carried on with great activity both here and in the provinces. A Milanese achievity both here and in the provinces. A Milanese achievity both here and in the provinces. A Milanese achievity accepted by the newly appointed commission. He said that, in his opinion, Garibaldi's little but wonderful corps d'armée will be swollen by 12,000 fighting men before the month is over.

It is really painful to see how the Italian priesthood—no doubt acting under the direction of the Court of

It is really painful to see how the Italian priesthood—so doubt acting under the direction of the Court of Rome—try by all means to oppose and damage the cause of national independence. I could quote many instances in which Picamontese priests and monks have willingly acted as spice against our troops, and furnished the enemy with all kinds of useful information. The trial of one of these wretches will take place to-morrow, in Milan. The anworthy minister of God who is about to appear before the Judges is Domenico Fracchia, rector of the parish of Magenta. On the day on which the bloody struggle began, this worthy advised a company of Tyrolean sharpshooters to hide itself in his own house, as it would thus command the bridge the French were going to attack. This traiterous advice, which of course was followed, was not enough for him. Walking slowly, as Don Abbondio does in the first chapter of the "Promessi Spoel," he crossed the bridge, and went right toward the French lines, giving poor General Espinasse and Marshal McMahon to understand that the village of Magenta was but scautily occupied by Austrian troops.

The French, believing his statement, marched at

Magenta was but scautily occupied by Austrian troops.

The French, believing his statement, marched at excetoward the village, without waiting the recentoredments which were already proceeding toward the bridge. The two French regiments thus ordered to march were the 65th and 70th of the line. Yesterday I spoke with some of their officers, wounded in that first action, and I heard from them the following details, which I hope will not be without interest for your readers. If I am not mistaken, I told you in my former letters how at the first sight of these two regiments the Austrians poured upon them from the left bank of the river a tremendous fire of musketry and artillery. Before the 70th could reach the church, ten officers and 300 men were put hors du combat. From the windows, where the company of Tyrolean sharp-shooters had been placed by Fracchia, the well-directed balls were continually picking off the officers, who, marching in front, with their gold epaulettes on their shoulders, were of course prominent among the files of soldiers. This dreadful and unequal fight lasted for one long bour. In the numerous assaults made with the object of taking possession of the bridge, General Espinasse, the colonel of the 70th, and 17 out of its 28 officers, fell outber dead or wounded.

The 65th regiment was then ordered to take the place of the 70th, and was in turn decimated. The Austrians thought themselves conquerors, and were already shouting in triumph; but the French regiment did not relex its vigor, and by the most hereoic efforts was gaining ground every moment. The French sharpsheoters, spread right and left from the center, were now able to kill the Austrian gunners at their pieces. The assaults became more numerous and savage, although 1,000 of the French were already scattered on the bloody field. At this heart-rending scene the 65th and 70th became almost mad for revenge. They were now harangued by the celonel of the 65th, a bold and energetic man, who riding in their front waved his cap in the air, e The French, believing his statement, marched at

As soon as the wind had dissipated the thick clouds As soon as the wind had dissipated the thick clouds of gray smoke a tremendous scene was winessed. Heaps of dead and wounded lay strewed about, all covered with bloed and dust. A long and mournful cry was to be heard: it was the cry of victory and death. At this moment the piercing sound of the Piedmontese clarions was heard on the left of the enemy's position, which still stood its ground. The word of areault is given—the Austrian legion are wavering; sured they did not even get a piece of bread.

a moment more and Piedmontess bravery has been again crowsed by victory. It was then that six Zouaves were seen to proceed sowly and mourafully toward the flag staff, carrying on ther shoulders a corpse wrapped in a blue croak. It was the body of Gen. Espinasse, who as boar before had fallen like a hero while cheering on his troops.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S MOVEMENTS.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S MOVEMENTS.

The Ost Deutsche Post contains the following:

"The squadron under Admiral Bonet Willaumen is is to have 40,000 men on board. The landing is to take place at some spot in the neighborhood of the mouth of the Taghamento. The order of battle is, that the fifth corps d'armée, under Prince Napoleou, is to march through Modena, to turn the flank of the Austrians at Mantus, and then to make the best of its way toward the epot at which the troops under Bouet Williaumez are to land. As soon as the two sorps are in communication they are to operate in Venetia in the rear of the Austrian armées. The one-half of the Predmontee a rmy under Victor Emanuel is to besiege Peschiera, while the other half, with all the French forces, is to menace the front of the Austrian army, and endeavor to induce it to give battle. The bombardment of Venice has been resolved on, and the first attack is to be made on the Lido. The French believe their flat bottomed gunboats and floating batteries will roon enable them to obtain possession of the city. The Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emanuel intend to raise a national Itakian army in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, in the Papal Legations and in Lombardy. The army, which is to be formed within two mounts, is to consist of 6,000 men. The cadics of the different regiments are to be supplied by Sardinia."

THE AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Sorrespondence of The London Times.

Nearly all the wounded Austrians are to-day in safety Nearly all the wounded Austrians are to-day in safety behind the Mincio, none but utterly hopeless cases having been left behind. Poor fellows, they have had a dreadful week of it. In excellent health and on horse-back I have found the sun and duet (the latter especially) almost insupportable; what must some of them have suffered, dragged along ten or twelve hours aday on the springless ox-carts of the country! I mentioned to you before that the ambulance wagons are numerous with this army, much more so than is usual with any other European army, but they still fall far short of the exigencies of such a retreat as this.

this.

The heavy baggage is two days' march behind us, that is to say two days' march nearer the Mincio, so the roads are now unencumbered; but at first a total jam seemed inevitable. This will not surprise you when you consider that this army with its trains of artillery, pontoons, ambulances, baggage, &c., cannot occupy less than 120 miles of road. The day we left Abbiate Grasso it took me three hours to reach Castelletto, a village only two miles off, even on horseback, I having missed the opportunity of riding with the General, owing to a Croat having given over the British Commissioner, Capt. Mildmay, to the hands of the Provoct-Martial, on suspicion of being a Piedmontese. He was liberated after some little trouble, but at headquarters they positively forbad him to run the risk of riding back through the town to call for me, as had been agreed, so be sent a messenger, who arrived about an hour afterward, telling me where to join him. I accordingly mounted and proceeded elesurely to the suburb, where the headquarters had been, and where I expected still to find them. I confess I felt exceedingly uncomfortable when I discovered that every Austrian was gone, and that my appearance caused such alarm to the Italians that all I approached to ask the way took to their heels. It was not till they had closed and locked their front gates that a dozen of them ventured to appear at a first-floor window to parley, but then we con came to understand each other, as they all speck as to nec. The heavy baggage is two days' march behind us,

that a dozen of them ventured to appear at a first-floor window to parley, but then we soon came to understand each other, as they all spoke at once.

From Binasco we went, on the 6th inst., by Pavia, to Belgiejeso: this journey of under twenty miles requiring eleven hours, so crowded were the roads, although the finest and broadest in Europe. Had the French been in a condition to follow, confision must have ensued. That they did not follow proves beyond the possibility of doubt that they understate their loss at the battle of Magenta, if it be true, as the telegraph announces, that they pretend only to have had 2,500 allow them. at the battle of Magenta, if it be true, as the telegraph announces, that they pretend only to have had 2,500 killed there. If their loss was so trifling, why did they pause four days? On Wednesday, the 8th, their advanced guard first came on the Austrian rear guard, Gen. Boers brigade, near Melegnano. In the fight which ensued, Gen. Boer was killed, but the next day, yesterday. Benedek moved out from Lod, and drove the French beyond the Lambro, whence they did not venture to return to molest, as they might have done, the corps which to-day crossed the Adda. The headquarters remained two days at Codogno, whence they proceeded yesterday to Cavatigozzi, on the direct road to Mantus, and here to-day, to be in the center of the army.

The army has retreated in three main columns, the first, second and third corps, and part of the seventh in the center, protected by the rest of the seventh and the eighth on the right flank, and by the fifth, joined at Codogno by the math, on the left flank. Urban holds Treviglio and Bergamo on the extreme right. The sixth corps is at Verona, the eleventh at Mantua; so the army is approaching its resources. By this evening the whole will be across the Ada—the eighth and part of the seventh corps by Lodi, where there sevening the whole will be across the Ada—the eighth and part of the seventh corps by Lodi, where there was a wooden bridge, which is probably burned at the time I write. Pontoen bridges were thrown across at Vinzasca and Formigans for other corps, and the fifth and ninth and the garrisons of Piacenza and Pavia cross at the fortress of Pizzighettone. The two former places are already destroyed and abandored; the last-named and Lodi will be comolished to-morrow, or perhaps next day. Pavia was given up on the 6th, the day I was there, but reoccupied on the 8th. Yesterday the place was again abandoned. Piacenza was almost period as an intrenched camp for about 40,000 men. How they can have made up their minds to de-stroy the result of so much skill and labor, I know not. It must strike all who have watched the events of the has few weeks attentively, that there have been frequent changes of purpose in the Austrian councils. There was the resolve to act entirely on the defensive; then the threat to overrun Piedmont after three days; then that was not carried out at the request of English then that was not carried out at the request of England; then a defensive position was taken in the Lomellina and abandoned almost without defense; then the troops crossed the Ticino so scattered that it must have been intended either to march straight back to the Mincio, or else to try some coup-de-main on the left; the next day battle was accepted, and the victory abandoned the day after, when nothing was requisite to secure it but te remain quiet; then came the retreat; then the day before yesterday Pavia was reoccupied, and Benedek turned so fiercely on the Freichman that his outposts ran no risk of being disturbed for some time to come; then yesterday the backward movement was resumed, and to day here is the army on the cast of the Adda. I suppose you look to me for some explanation of all this, but I can only guess what is wrong, so I will not risk being upjust by teiling you what I guess, but will mention some facts which will enable you to judge for yourself. I. There was latterly an electric telegraph direct from Vienna to the headquarters of the operating army, and measages used to arrive sometimes every half-hour, even during the night, much to the disturbance of the operating army, and measages used to arrive sometimes every half-hour, even during the night, the hight, much to the disturbance of the sure. sages used to arrive sometimes every half-hour, even during the night, much to the disturbance of the supe-rior staff. 2. General Hess. Count Gyulais superter efficer, met him at Bereguardo on the morning of the 3d inst., at daybreak. 3. General Hess was present at

3d inst., at daybreak. 3. General Hess was present at the battle of Magenta next day.

Now, whether this retreat is a masterly movement or a most weak one, I think that it will be unfair, considering these coincidences, to give all the praise or all the blame to Count Gyulai. Of course, the whole army is furious: the Lancers have torn the flags from their lances; the Jagers have thrown saide the flowers they always carry in their hats during war. Indiscret officers give vent to their feeling in words; the more discreet twirl their mustaches by the hour together; but I must in justice ad I that the general tone is that of stern determination to let the future atone for the past.

is that of stern determination to let the future atone for the past.

The more I see of this huge army the more convinced I am becoming that, whatever Power defores its attention to the perfection of the individual soldier will secure an almost incalculable advantage in warfare by being able to use fewer men, who will be more easily fed, and who can be brought to bear on any one point with much greater facility. With the Austrian system of recruiting it is impossible to make really efficient soldiers. A peasant boy is enlisted nominally for eight years, but, after two, leave of absence is given, and he is not called on again except in case of war. Three fourths of this army, then, even of the artillery men, are men of less than two years service. To such men the warfare of this country must be most trying. The trees are so numerous that they never see their enemy till within a couple of they never see their enemy till within a couple hundred yards, and they never see their own support That an army so composed can have fought on enterms for 10 hours with a superior force of pick French troops proves that with good management ing the campaign the men can be depended on

French troops proves that with good management ding the campaign the men can be depended on reverse to do anything which soldiers have ever done. Like all alhed armies, the French and Sardinian abuse each other. French prisoners say of this friends, "Ces. It was butterform and a dinian gentleman, carried off by a patrol the day before yesterday, says the French Guards never stopped running from Magenta till they reached Veredil. Two thousand Austrian soldiers were got together close to Milan, having straggled so far as that, when their regiments were beaten back on the 4th. Sime of them were seen fraternizing with parties of French, who did not know the country, and were walking off straight to Milan. The French having brandy in their canteens and the Austrians water may have added to

the let and 9th corps, though operating with the sec-ond army, belonging to tru first. The fourth army is near Trieste, and is also destined for Italy when ther-

Each Austrian corps d'armée consists of two divisions emphly organized.

Each Austrian corps of armée consists of two divisione under a lientenest-general, or lientenant-fieldmarshal, as they call it here; the divisions generally have two brigades, but some few have three; the brigade consists of four hattations of infantry, a troop of exvalry side of the hattations of infantry, a troop of exvalry side a battery of artillery—in all 4,350 mea when complete. Besides these there is a force of reserve artillery and a cavalry corps, under General Count Members, a most dashing officer. By the way, I reglected in my lest letter to neution the name of the colonel who lied that gallant charge at Poute Magents. It was led that gallant charge at Poute Magents. It was Baron Editsheim, with three troops of his regiment, the Preusser-Hussarz. In consequence of the firghtful slaughter of officers in every lake affair the Emperor has ordered that they shall wear caps. This will be a great boon to the Quartermaster-General a Staff, of whom 13 have fallen already, being so cavily known by their hight green plumes. If a battle is accepted on this side of the Mincio the Austrians must harry up more cavalry. At present they have only 5,000, quite enough for patrolling, but utterly insufficient to manceuvre on the open country about Montechiaro and Casteghone.

The neonle are very frank with the Austrian officers.

Casteglione.
The people are very frank with the Austrian officers. The people are very frank with the Austrian officers.
They acknowledge that they would prefer to be under a purely Lembard Government, but they aid that if either France or Savoy attempt to annex them they will assist the Austrians to come back.
We are promised the reestablish ment of postal commerciation to-morrow. It has been quite cut off for the last ten days, so that I have been much puzzled

the last ten days, so that how to send my letters to you.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Viknya, June 14.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Virna, June 14.

Until now the allies have carried all before them, but it is not unlikely that the columns of the Monitons will soon contain accounts of unsuccessful attempts to assisting the Austrians from their strongholds. If the troops remain true to their flag, the Muncio line will be impregnable, and any attempt to take Mantua by siege will cost the ailies tens of thousands of men. Persons who are not acclimated are sure to take the mark fever, and when they have it no remedy except change of air is of any avail. A regiment of the line, which was in garrison in Mantua in 1848, only had one company fit for active service. It may be observed that men born and bred on the banks of the Theiss are more less liable to take the fever than the natives of more elevated countries. The French rifled gun which was taken at Magenta is in Mantua, as we learn by a letter of the 5th inst. from that city. The Austrian soldiers are said to care but little was taken at Magenta is in Mantua, as we learn by a letter of the 9th inst. from that city. The Austrian soldiers are said to care but little for the French artillery, but they have a very high respect for the Minic rifle. The wounds inflicted are exceedingly "urgly," and the bullets difficult to extract. According to a private letter which has been received here, the battle of Magenta was "regular slaughter-house work," in the performance of which the parties concerned displayed and still and resolution. The retreat was made with qual skill and resolution. The retreat was made with nob extreme rapidity that the men, who had no time equal skill and resolution. The retreat was made with such extreme rapidity that the men, who had no time to prepare their food, fell to the earth completely exhausted by heat, hunger, and thirst. A medical man who is with the army says that the first things required by the wounded men brought into hospitals are "food and orink." This remark confirms me in the belief that the train was unable to keep pace with it earny. The following short passage from a letter written at Himasco by a correspondent of ore of the Vienna papers probably gives a correct idea of the battle of Magenta:

"In hardly any battle was so much blood shed in so short a time. The bullets of the French came into our rarks like halistones into a field, and without word or groan very many of our valuant fellows fell to rise no more. You will be able to form a correct idea of the way in which the officers fougat when you have been informed that one battalion of the 'Kaiser' regiment of the line was brought back by a sergeant, and another by a lieutenant."

As you have received Count Gynlai's plain, unvanished tale, your readers will be able to judge what degree of credit is to be attached to the assertion of the French efficial writer, that the Grenadier Division of the Guard had, "alone," to do battle with 125,000 Austrians. The French fight so well that it is a great pity they are so prone to rhodomontaie. The new that the Emperor Francis Joseph is about to take the

pity they are so prope to rhodomontade. The news that the Emperor Francis Joseph is about to take the that the Emperor Francis Joseph is about to take the command of his own armies has hardly produced the impression here which the good people at Verona ex-pected. Baron Hess, who has a reputation to lose, is said not to be very well pleased that he is to remain at the head of the general staff.

Vienna, June 15.

The only news from the seat of war is, that the The only news from the seat of war is, that the Emperor will take the command of the army as soon as the gaps which were made in the 5th, 7th, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 8th corps d'armée at Montebello, Palestro, Magenta and Malegnaro have been filled up. The losses sustained by the Austrians at the places above mentioned were great, but the army will soon be as powerful as ever, the fifth battalions of the 62 regiment of the line, about 78,000 men, being already on their way to Italy. It is exceedingly difficult to obtain perfectly reliable information relative to the movements of the traces, but a present who is generally well-information. treops; but a person who is generally well-informed of what is doing in the military world states that almost all the regular troops are to go to Italy. This intelli-gence is probably correct, for the garrison of this city is tow almost exclusively composed of brown-coated, black-belted borderers, with faces of the color of a ripe bluck-belted borderers, with faces of the color of a ripe hazel-nut. The "Greazer" (borderers) are greatly feared by the Italians, but in the field they are far inferior to the other Austrian troops. In a word, they are of little use in a fair "stand-up" fight, and my anthority for the statement is the late Prince Felix Schwartzenberg.

Correspondence of The London Times. Correspondence of The Lenden Times.

VIENNA, June 18, 1839.

The Verena correspondent of the Augaburg Gazette wrote on the 14th last, that the French intend to tarn Verena by sending Niel's corps, a Savoy brigade, and Garibales a mountaineers through the Southern Tyrol; but they will arrive too late, for authentic information has been received here that all the passes into the Tyrol have been properly secured. Nothing is said in the papers of the preparations made for the detense of the Tyrolese passes, but no anxity is felt on that subject, as the inhabitant so of the country are well able to hold their own. Austrian troops have just crossed the Stelvio into the Valiciline, and this fact is for me a sufficient proof that this Government believes that Lombardy may be regained. The Wiener Zitung of this morning contains the following:

"On the 17th inst. His Majesty was pleased to take from Count Gyulai, at his own request, the command

on the 1th list, this Majesty was pleased to the from Count Gyulsi, at his own request, the command of the Second Army. The General of Cavalry, Count Schlick, will take the command of the Second Army, and Lieutenant General Count Degenfeld is to be Com-

mander of the Fourth Army."

The official organ says Gyulai resigned, but people The official organ says Gyulai resigned, but people here have no great confidence in the statement, as it was known at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 16th that Count Schlick was to replace Gyulai, who did not arrive at Verona until the afternoon of the same day. According to private advices from Verona, Gen. Hess is much better it health and sprits than he was when in Vierna. All the hospitals being overfilled in Verona, very many of the wounded are still lying in Mantra, but they will be removed from that most unhealthy place as soon as accommodation can be found for them elsewhere. Three Parmesan battations have arrived at Mantra, and the Modecese troops were expected on the lith inst. The Austrians have evacuated Reggio, Brescello, and Guastalla, and retired to the left bank of the Pc. The Austrians greatly fear that the retreat of the garrison of Ancona will be cut off, as recent events have shown that the neurality of the domains of the Church is not likely to be respected. When last heard of, the 8,000 men were at Pesaro, on their way to Kimini, Bologna and Ferrara. According to private advices from Rome, Gen. Goyon jealously watches every step made or taken by the Pope.

THE CONTRAST.

From The Leadon Time, June 22.

Seldom has a more remarkable contrast been presented to the public eye than that contained in the letters from the two rival Camps which we published yesternay [and which are reproduced in to-day's Taingard, and the French are traversing the same country by the same roads; the latter, indeed, follow almost in the very footsteps of the former, while neither side absolutely monopolizes the ordinary advances of a march. If the French eajoy the sympathies of the population, yet the Austrians are the first on the road, and they are enabled to throw difficulties in the way of those behind them. They destroy bridges, or barricare towns, or face about occasionally and make a stand against the enemy in some favorable position. Every day, too, they are drawing nearer their fortrosees and resources, while the French are continually advancing from heir base of operations are closing in upon the formidable lines of an obscinate for For all this, however, the contrast between the two armies and their proceedings offers one of the most striking views that could be conceived.

I ook at the letter from the headquarters of the Alber. The writer can hardly find words picter I chough for the beauty of the country, the luxuriance of the produce, the geniality of its climate, or the same of its produce, the geniality of its climate, or the same stand adenced with the most charming flowers. After the words are the earning pipe for the nighting in an advance with the most charming flowers. After the words are the earning pipe for the night, where it is a "jubilee," a merry-making, a "fair," or anything the pipeling of the restrict their days in the roceding exceeding the resume their advance, the pipeling pipeling for the next morning, refreshed and joyona, they resume their advance, the pipeling pipeling for the night, where it is pipeling to go through a similar promenade with a similar conclusion. There is nothing of war about the proceeding except its stimules and excitement. It

and a most agreeable bivounc. The next morning refreshed and joyous, they resume their advance, only to go through a similar promenade with a similar can be alleady driven from the upper town and thoroughfares. Marshal McMahon was able even to send after the Austrians to which you are as the same time to accept the same time to accept the same time to accept the most distinguished considers. The enemy's resistance has been vigorous. The Loadon Times has of Robin Hood's men in the same time to accept the same time to which you are accept the same time to which you are accept the same time to which you are same time to the Minister of Form the same time to accept the same time to ac

themselves through pleasast glades, dising off good red deer, and sleeping at right on smooth turf under the greenwood tree.

Turn now to the headquarters of the Austrians. Our errespet dent there writes from the same country, un-der the same date, and after a march over the very serie is sume date, and affer a march over the very same roads; and what does be say? He can scarcely describe the sufferings, the tappatience, or the disgust prevailing around hum. The past week—that very period so agreeable to the Frence—has been a dreatiful one. The writer homself, though strong and hale, and with the advantage of a horse to carry him, found the sun and dust, "almost insupportable." The wounded soldiers grust have writted in torture as the miserable springless or earls of the country bore them slowly along far nearly twelve hours a day. The roads were nearly impassable. A mounted officer could slowly along far nearly twelve hours a day. The roads were nearly impossable. A mounted officer could hardly get along at the rate of a mile an hour. Instead of oniversal jubilation there is universal rage. Lancers tear away the flags from their lancers reference pluck from their caps the flowers which they always carry in war time, and officers either give vent to their fury in execrations, or more discreetly confine themselves to angry gestures and frowing brows. What makes all this difference? What is it that invests all nature with smiles in the eyes of one army, while everything appears gloomy and hateful to the eyes of the other 1. One condition only works all this marvel. The French are victorious, the Austrians have been defeated, and the contrast so vividly though undesignedly depicted in the correspondence before us may convey an instructive idea of the extent to which undesignedly depicted in the correspondence before us may convey an instructive idea of the extent to which moral impressions affect the efficiency of a soldier.

As the war proceeds and our information become more extensive we shall probably obtain a more accu rate insight into the causes by which the relative in feriority of the Austrians has been determined. About feriority of the Austrans has been determined. About the facts themselves there can be no longer any doubt. We published on Monday the official statistics of the Austrian losses at Magenta as computed and acknowledged in General Gyulai's own returns, and we can hardly give the public a more impressive conception of the case than by saying that a force as large as that encamped at Chobham was placed here as that encamped at Chobham was placed here as demonstrated on the Austrian side alone as many solutiers as were spread ever the whole of Chobham-heath when the Camp was fullest, and such a retreat as our correspondent describes must or Chobhain-heath when the Camp was inlest, and such a retreat as our correspondent describes must have cost many more. It does not seem that the Aus-trians have been pressed by their pursuers; indeed, the march of the French is represented as lessurely in the extreme, nor has there been much fighting since the combat of Malegnano and its sequel on the morning following; but the position of the austrian army makes its work a weary one. The labor is doubled by recon-lections of the past and necknow by sincerims of the lections of the past, and perhaps by misgivings of the future. Officers and men have fought well and bravely, but they have certainly not been well led and their strength and courage have been uselessly ex-

pended.

Our correspondent touches incidentally upon a point which may bear, perhaps, in small degree upon future codes of military science. He intimates that if any State or any commander could mature a system by which every soldier in an army could be always maintained. which every soldier in an army could be always maintained in a condition of efficiency, such a system would insure advantages equivalent to absolute ascendency. The reflection was suggested, no doubt, by the present spectacle of the Austrian host, and by a comparison of the power obtained with the magnitude of the machine for supplying it. In most armies, indeed it takes vast numbers of men to furnish a few thousand available soldiers. The margin left for casualties of all kinds is something really terrible. It is not merely the sword of the enemy by which the force is reduced—the really fatal agents are exhaustion and disease. What can become of soldiers who, like the Austrians before of the enemy by which the force is reduced—the really fatal agents are exhaustion and disease. What can become of soldiers who, like the Austrians before the, Battle of Magenta, "for 50 hours did not get "even so much as a piece of bread!" It is only a residue or a fraction of a force under such circumstances, which can be relied upon for fighting, and it is evident that such conditions are likely to be created by the very n easures which are taken to counterbalance them. When it is known or assumed that 50 per cent must be deducted for invaliding from the strength of an army it becomes necessary to provide two men in the place of one, and there very crowds render supplies more difficult and sanitary precautious less practicable. One third of the soldiers broug it up in such haste by Gen. Claim to the field of Magenta would, if they had been freeh and vigorous, instead of famined and fainting, have been worth the whole of his exhausted corps. Nor is it only on a campaign that the system is pernicious, for the necessity of maintaining 1000 soldiers in order that 500 may be forthcoming doubles the weight of standing taxes and the rigor of he standing conscription. It is not quite fair, perhaps, the point to the efficiency of the French, for victory and confidence, as we have already remarked, form a true military claim; but it car not be doubted that the arcellence of their organization gave them a great antacedent advantage. They are better managed and better fed than their antagonists, and good mantagement, as becomes daily more evident, is half battle. excellence of their organization gave them a great antacedent advantage. They are better managed and better fed than their antagonists, and good management, as becomes daily more evident, is half battle. Napoleon used to say that the strongest army was not that which was nost powerful in numbers, but that which at a critical period was most powerful at a critical point. We may give the maxim a new turn, and say that the best army is not necessarily the largest arm y, but the army which can produce at any moment the maximum of efficient combatants. To insure this result we must recur to the doctrines of sanitary science, and we hope our new Minister of War will not overlook the moral.

The Moniteur contains the following official report of the battle of Malegnano, addressed by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers to the Emperor:

MALEGNANO, June 10, 1859.

Sine: Your Majesty gave me the order vesterday to proceed with the 1st corps along the Lodi road, to drive the enemy out of San Juliano and Malegnano, in-forming me that for this operation I should be joined by the 2d corps, commanded by Marshal McMahon.

I immediately went to San Donato to arrange with the Marshal, and we agreed that he should attack San Juliano with his 1st division; that after expeding the enemy he would make for Carpianello in order to cross
the Lembro, the approaches to which are very difficult,
and that thence from there he would proceed to
Mediglia.

The second division was to take at San Martino the

road which would conduct through Trivulzo and Casa-neva to Bettola, and then it was to advance to the left

nova to Bettola, and then it was to alvance to the left of Medigila, in such a manner as to turn the position of Madegnano.

It was agreed that the first corps should advance in full strength along the Malegnano high road, and, at the spot marked "Betolam" on the map, should detach to the right the 1st division, which, passing through Civesio and Viboldone, should go on to Mezzano, establish at this spot a battery of 12 guns, to play first of all against Pedriano, and afterward against the cometery of Malegnano, where the enemy had intended himself and established strong batteries.

That the second division of the first corps, having left San Juliano, should go to San Brera and establish there also a battery of 12 guns, to play against the cemetery and enfilade the road from Malegnano to Lodi.

Lastly, that the third division of the same corps should advance direct on Malegnano and carry the

should advance direct on Malegnano and carry the town concurrently with the first and second divisions, as seen as the fire of our artillery should have produced disorder there.

The first division, leaving Malegnano on its left, had

orders to bear on Cerro; the second and third on Sordio, where they were to expect the second corps also proceeding thither through Dresano and Casalma-

For these dispositions to have entire success, time would be requisite for their completion, and in commanding me to operate on the same day that I left San Pietro Polmo, your Majesty rendered my task more difficult, for the head of the 3d division of the lat more difficult, for the head of the 3d division of the lat corps could not enter into line before half-past three o clock, so greatly was the road obstructed by the conveys of the 2d and 4th corps. However, at half-past two o clock 1 ordered Marshal McMahon to march on San Juliano. Not finding the enemy there he forded the Lombro, although a bridge was marked on the map at Carpianello, and continued his movement on Mediglia. At half-past five, the 3d division of the 1st corps arrived to within some 1.300 metres from Malegrapa. iii. At hair-past five, the 3d division of the 1st corps arrived to within some 1,200 metres from Malegnano, occupied by the enemy, who had thrown up a barricade about 500 metres in frent across the road, established batteries at the very entrance of the town, behind a cutting as high as the first nouses. I ordered Gen. Baraine to draw up his division for the attack; a battalion of Zeunves was thrown forward and on the flacks, as sharp-hooters. The enemy received us with a cannonade that might have become dangerous, as the balls raked the road we had to take in column. Our artillers replied successfully to that of the Austrians, and Gen. Forgeot, with two batteries and the sharmshooters of the 1st disuccessfully to that of the Austrians, and Gen. Forgeot, with two batteries and the sharpshooters of the 1st division at Mezzano, supported on our right the attack we were about to commence. I ordered the knapsacks to be thrown down, and the 2d battalion of Zouaves, followed by the whole of the 1st brigade, to charge at double quick pace. The Austrians had lined with a cloud of sharpshooters the first houses of the town, the cutting of the road and the chuchyard, and yet they could not resist our outslaught, beat a retreat right and left, made a vigorous resistance in the streets, at the castle, behind the hadres and the walks of the garden. left, made a vigorous resistance in the streets, at the castle, behind the hedges and the walls of the gardens, and were completely driven out of the town by nine at night.

The 2d division, on its arrival near Malegnano, bore to the left of the 3d, following the river side, and took

sive returns of the Austrians, the eagle of the 33d, for a most ent in danger, was bravely defunded. The bases of the enemy are considerable; the streets and places near the town were strened with their dead; 1.30 wounded Austrians have been brought to are ambiliated.

and places tear the town were strevel with their dead; 1,276 wounded Austrians have been brought to our ambulances; we have made between 8:00 and 9:00 prisoners, and taken one grn. Our loss amounts to 9:33 men killed or wounded, but, as in all the previous engagements, the officers have been struck in a large proportion. Gen. Bazaine and Gen. Goze have received contasions; the colonel of the 1st Regiment of Zonavra was kuiled; the colonel and fieutenant-colonel of the 33d were wounded, in all 13 officers have been siain and 56 officers wounded.

I have the bonor of seeding to the Emperor, with the account of these losses, the propositions made by the generals of divisions and approved by me. I beg, him to attend to it, and to treat the 1st corps with his usual benevolence.

I shall specially recommend to him Col. Anselme, my chief of the staff, proposed to be a general of brigace; Commander Foy, whose horse was wounded, and who is proposed to be a lientenant-colonel; Commander Melin, proposed to be a first enternant-colonel. Commander Melin, proposed to be an officer of the Legion of Honor; Capt. Ramband, for whose promotion I have already a-ked; and M. Franchetti, a non-commissioned officer in the 1st African Chasseurs, my porteguiden, who was wounded at my side. I am, respectfolly your Malestry's most humble and faithful subguiden, who was wounded at my side. I am, respect-fully, your Majesty's most humble and faithful sub-ject, The Marshal Baraguay p'Hilliers.

The Marshal Bakkeet of the engagement.

The following detailed account of the engagement which took place in the neighborhood of Malegnano which took place in the neighborhood of the 13th, on the 8th inst. was, on the afternoon of the 13th, forwarded to Vienna by electric telegraph:

On the 8th inst. the Brigade Roder, "On the 8th inst. the Brigade Roder, which belongs to Gen. Berger's division of the 8th Corps of Armée, and forms its rear guard, was at Malegnano, and at 5½ in the afterneon of the same day three of the enemy a columns, which had come from Milan, appeared in the neighborhood of the town. The column which had advanced along the high road consisted of three battain as and a division of cavalry, with six guas. The second column, which formed the right wing, was of equal strength, but it had ten guns, some of which threw rockets. The third column was not so strong, and had but two guns.

and had but two guns.

"At 74 o clock the enemy began the engager

"At 74 o'clock the enemy began the engagement with a general discharge of artillery. The Brigade Roder had but half as many guns as its adversaries, but still it returned their fire with such energy and steadiness that the French saffered a heavy loss. "After the lapse of half an hour, during which the Brigade Roder had gone further into the town of Malegnano, the enemy's infantry made a violent attack on the right flank of the Austrian brigade, with the intention of cutting off its communication with the on the right dank of the Austran brigade, with the intention of cutting off its communication with the bridge across the Lambro, and preventing its retreat in the direction of Lodi. In order to frustrate this plan, the troops which had entered Malegnane were recalled. The artillery of the Brigade Roder continued its few artillery. recelled. The artillery of the Brigade Roder continued its fire until the Brigade Boer, which was on the other side of Malegnano (on the road to Lodi), came to its assistance. The newly arrived troops took up a position near the Casa (house) Bernard, and maintained possession of it until the last wounced man had been brought in. After this it joined the detachments which were retiring from Malegnano along the high road, which was swept by the artillery of the enemy, who had crossed to the left bank of the Lambro.

"A violent thunder storm, and perhaps an intention to move on Pavia, induced the enemy to break off the ergagement, and the Division Berger continued its march toward Lodi without further molestation. As neual, the troops behaved most heroically, and the commander of the army makes particular mention of the gai ant conduct of the officers, who are always first in battle, and but too often the first to fail.

"A detailed account of our loss on the 9th has not

"A detailed account of our loss on the 9th has not yet been made out, but we had 250 men killed and wounded. Among the former is Major-General Boer, who died on the road to Lodi."

The following leter has been received from Milan,

The following leter has been received from Milan, dated the 10th inst.:

"I write to you, my dear friend, with a heart sore from weeping. Capt, de Lachenardère was killed by a ball through his head the day before yesterday at the attack on Maleguano, a viliage cituate between Milan and Loci. One of the Austrian columns which are scouring the country with no other object than that of procuring provisions and of passing unperceived between the diunsions of the Franco Sardinian armies to reach the Adige after their defeat at Magenta, had arrived at Maleguano. The French, who were lastening to Lodi to cut off the German fugitives, did not give time to the artillery to dislodge the enemy, who occupied all the houses in the village, and attacked with the bayonet. They were exposed, during an hour, to a fire from all the windows, without being able to take a certain sim. It was in the main street of the village that the colonel, and almost all the majors, captains and officers of the 1st Regiment of Zouaves were killed, together with 500 of 600 of their soldiers. The destruction of the entire corps of Austrians which resisted at Maleguano is not perhaps a sufficient compensation for the loss of so many brave Frenchmen. They were, however, nobly avenged. One-tenth of the enemy did not save themselves. The houses were filled with the enemy killed with the bayonet, and the ground behind the village for the extent of half a mile was covered with dead bodies. The battle of aMlegnano was one of the most sanguinary battles ever fought, if one considers the number of troops engaged. It is another page to be added to the glorious bistory of the French army. The battle count enced at 7 in the afternoon, and at halfpast 8 all was finished, and that in the midst of a storm of rain which pelied the faces and beads of the combutants. The Zouaves became so excited that they left their wounded where they fell. The French artillery was unfortunately forced to maneuver in the village, and crushed a number of the mounded Zouaves under dated the 10th inst.: was unfortunately forced to maneuver in the villag

COUNT CAVOUR ON THE AUSTRIAN

ATROCITIES.

The following is the text of a circular just addressed by Count Cavour to all the Ministers and representaives of Sardinia abroad:

tives of Sardinia abroad:

"Turry, June 12.

"Sik: In a previous circular dispatch I had the honor of making known to the legations of his Majesty the acts of spolistion of which the Austrian army was guilty in the Sardinian provinces that it occupied. I ought now to inform you that a judicual investigation has been ordered by the Government into this matter. It will prove that Austria has brutally violated the laws of war, and that the conduct of her troops is not that which distinguishes civilized nations. The results of this inquiry will be communicated at the proper time to the legations. But there is now a fact just legally verified by the judicial authorities, and which I ought to point out to the indignation of the cabinets throughout Europe. Published by the press it would perhaps not be believed; the Government ought itself to make it known, and guarantee its exact truth.

"On the 20th of May, the very day of the battle at Montebello, about II in the forenoon, some Austrian troops were encamped on the hights of Torricella, a small commune in the province of Voghera. A patrol having met on the road the balliff of the tribunal, and having compelled him to act as a guide, entered the village and went into the house of a farmer named Cignoli. There, after a strict search in every part of the building, the soldiers ordered all the members of the Cignoli family and every other individual happening to be in the farm yard to follow them.

"The search had enabled them to discover in the house a small leathern bottle containing a very small quantity of shot for a fowing-piece.

"The persons arrested were to the number of nine, viz: Peter Cignoli, aged 68; Antony Cignoli, aged 59; Jerome Cignoli, aged 35; Charles Cignoli, aged 59; Jerome Cignoli, aged 68; Antony Cignoli, aged 69; Louis Achille, 18. There were, it will be seen, an old man of 60 years and a child of 1

mander told the bailiff who had served as guide, to remain where he was; he than ordered the nine unfortunate peasants, who could not make themselves understood, and who were trembling in every limb, to go down into a path on one side of the road; they had taken but a few steps when the commander gave to a plateen drawn up on the road the signal to fire. "Eight of those unfortunate persons fell instantly dea1; the old Cignoli, mortally wounded, gave no sign of life. The Austrian troops resumed their march, and the commander, turning to the bailiff told him he might go; and, to prevent his being arrested by the troops still in the neighborhood, gave him a card which, in case of need, he was to produce, and which would serve him as a safe-conduct.

him as a cafe-conduct.
"This card was a visiting one, which bore, under

CLIEUTENANT FIELD-MARSHALL URBAN."
"This card is attached to the back of the the oficial document of inquiry.

"Some time after the inhabitants approached the spot where this frightful butchery had been enacted. Old Cignoli, who had regained his senses, was conveyed to the hospital of Voghera, where he died five

enormities require no commentary. That

"Such enormities require no commentary. That was an assassination as cowardly as it was stroctous, similar examples of which could at most be found among barbarians and savages.

"You are requested, Sir, to communicate this dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Governent to which you are accredited, and I beg you at he same time to accept the fresh assurances of my

most distinguished consideration.

The London Times has the following comments

Such is the stery given to the world by but Cavour, who not only vouches for its authentic. by representing it as "legally confirmed," but one y states that it is published in an official form by a Government of Sardinia, in order that it might be to more readily believed in the foreign countries, and in conved with the indignation which its details are calculated to excite. Now, we have no wish to forget on this, any more than other occasions, that there are two sides to a tale, and we may, perhaps, remark that is reports of Austrian raphe, incidentally demonate. Count Cavour in this very circular, have been one erably qualified by correspondents of our own, of them acting with the allied armies and free frow Austrian hims. Still, we cannot but conclude the busy butchery was really perpetrated in the me them acting with the anico anico and a Austrian bias. Still, we cannot but conclude the butchery was really perpetrated in the me described, and both Austrians and Sardinans well assure themselves that the indignation Europe will wait upon the deed. It is jest porthat the evidence against these poor peasants somewhat stronger than is alleged—that, we can ngine, would be the form which the Austrian exemp-tion would take; but however this may be, the then would take; but however this may be, the cold-blooded massacre of the family is an act which may indeed have passed as necessary in the day of Tilly and Wallenstein, but which will now only greats a shudder of horror wherever its circumstances are known. No conditions that we can suppose would justify this barbarous and whickersie execution, and that the execution really box place and that the nine countrymen were took down as described, we can not doubt. Not only is there the constable to be testimony to the take, but the old farmer humsel, so having been killed on the spot, survived for five day in the hospital of Voglers, to which he had been excited, and count Caveur informs us that Gen. Urban we cand, with other documents bearing upon the affair, is many in pesses ion of the authorius.

There is one aspect, however, and by no means an unimportant one, in which Caveur's circular may

There is one aspect, however, and by no means as unperpending the which Count Cavour's circular may
be regarded with general satisfactor. The appeal
which it makes to the opinion of Europe could be made
only on the assumption that Europe would respond to
the call, and that the indictment preferred against the
Austrians would, if sustained, be visited with the reprebation of the world. In this assumption there is
much that is gratifying, for it indicates the march of
civilization and humanity even in the estimate applied
to the laws of war. We need not go back to the seventer the century for times in which the execution of a to the laws of war. We need not go back to the sweenteenth century for times in which the execution of a dezen countrymen by a military commander would have excited neither wender nor abhorence. Such things were done only too commonly in the last war; and when, therefore, we see hat they are now proclaimed by one of the belligerents as acts infall-bly calculated to bring odman upon the other, it is plain that the opinion of Europe must be improved in tone. We doubt not, indeed, that the Austrians themselves will accept the assumption, and justify the proceedings of their General, if they can be justified at all, not by the license of war, but by the provecation supposed to be given. It fact, were it not for the authority on which this butchery is reported, and the evidence on which it must necessarily rest, we should have been reluctant to credit the story at all. In their general deportment the Austrians have not hithereto displayed either vindictiveness or barburity. They did not destroy the crops in Sardicia, nor cut, down the trees; and, if they levied excessive contributions for the use of their army, they do not seem to have done so with inhumanity or mance. Here, however, is a charge of the gravest kind, attested by the gravest anthority, and brought to the notice of Europe in the most formal manner. We can only wish, for the sake of humanity itself, that it could be escaped or disproved. If sustained, it will expose the policy of a great State to the centure of public opinion, in an ago when that opinion cannot be disregarded with impunity.

A VISIT TO GARIBALDI. A gentleman, lately returned from a tour in Switzer

and, has sent to The London Times an account of visit he paid, with some friends, to Gen, Garibaldi at Como. The most interesting portion of the letter is as follows: "We drove through quiet streets crowded with

"We drove through quiet streets crowded with streed men to the Albergo del Angelo, and were received and shown rooms just as we should have been a year ago, only there was a guard in the gateway, and we passed a room full of officers writing, for the General had here taken up his headquarters. We did not consider that it would be a serious breach of the meatrality of the nation if we paid our respects to the Garibaidi who defended Rome, and who, amid all the blunders and disasters of '48, showed that only time and opportunity were wanting to develop in the Italians a single minded herolem and constancy worthy of accient Rome. After lunch we sent in our cards, and a message came from the aid-de-tamp saying that the General was askep, but that as soon as he awoke he would present them, and had no doubt he would be happy to receive us. After an hour's sauster among the volunteers we were informed that the General would be happy to wait a high the dides, and in a short time he was shown in. He proved as different from what we expected as was the state of the town from that reported. From his portrains and warfike exploits I had pictured to myself a very tall, large man, of sallow complexion, with long black hair and beard, with something of the romantic as are of those Spanish guerills chiefs, who sang their own songs to the guitar or killed people with squa. I gusto. Just the reverse. I could scarcely believe that it the quiet, unaffected, gentlemanly man, who entered dand sat down with us was Garibaldi. He is of middle hight, not more than 5 feet 7 or 8 inches, I should dithink; a rquare-shoulifered, deep-chested, power-ful man, without being at all heavy. He has sa healthy English complexion, with brown hair and deard, rather light, both mightly tonched with gray, and cut very short. His head shows a very fine development, mental as well as moral, and his face it is good, though not remarkable to a casual observer—nothing to show the man who could form and carry out it velopment, mental as well as moral, and his face is is good, though not remarkable to a casual observer—nothing to show the man who could form and carry out it such plans as the retreat from Rome or the capture of of Como, but when he spoke of the oppression and suffer-rings of his country, the lip and eye told the deep feeling it has gauppressed, and the steadfast daring character of of the man. A child would stop him in the street to ask k him what o clock it was, but the man condemned to be eshot in half-an-hour would never, after a look of that see calm, determined face, waste time in asking meroy y upon earth. During our long interview he spoke much he of passing events (excepting his own share), but it without southern ges iculation. He has the calm manner and appearance of the English gentleman and officer; it was only when he spoke of the gener-rous sympathy of the people of England with the suffer-rings of Italy that his Saxon-like calmness gave way; then, as he assured us again and again how thoroughly yit was appreciated by Italians of every class, and how we grateful they were for it, he showed that the warm me blood of Italy burned in his veins. My impression had disbeen that his operations were more the result of rash himpulse than military calculation; but it was parpable to that, strong as may be his impulses, they are thorspoughly under control. Bold and enterprising, even to to apparent rashness, he is, no doubt, but he is also cool of and esiculating; and as I watched him on the opposite side of the table, telling the ladies of his voyages of to China and the antipodes as pleasantly and calmiyes as if in a London drawing-room, while at any moment he might be interrupted by the fire of an overpowering of Austrian force brought by railway to his outpost, I fall she no doubt that in case of the very worst he had ar-ranged exactly what to do, and would do it. But what a impressed me most was the mental caliber of the man; if I met him with the idea that he was little more than a dashing popular m

ADDRESSES TO THE ITALIAN LEADERS. The following addresses have been severally ad- 1dressed to the French Committee in Paris for the in Affairs of Italy, through the political director of the ie

Sucle to the three leaders in the Italian struggle, s, Gen. Garibaldi, Gen. Ulloa, and M. Cavour:

Gen. Garibaldi, Gen. Ulloa, and M. Cavour:

TO GEN. GARIBALDI.

GENERAL: You have comprehended that a nation of which wishes to become independent and free ought to begin by helping itself. At the moment when our it soldiers, worthy of their predecessors, gaised at Monatchello the first victory in the hely war, which must structed until Venice is set free, you boildly penetrated of on the Lombard Territory—you called on your Italian, a brothers to shake off the infamous yoke of Austria; and the successes of Varese, Maltata, and Come, marked each of your steps. Permit us to offer a sa of a of horor to the glorious Italian younteers, symbolized at in the person of the chief who guides them with so mash courage and skill. You and your companions as reseasent particularly the resurrection of Italy by Italy. It is on that ground that we pray you to accept the se homege conferred by thousands of subscribers. It It will prove to the brave who follow your flag, that in its France they know not only how to fight, but how to admire and honor those who raise themselves by patriotism, devotedness, and abnegation. The dash and bravery of the Italian volunteers remind us of the great Mayer of the Alvis To General Ulloa.

General Ven with the great Maria defeated to the state of the great the great Maria defeated to the state of the great Maria defeated to the control of the great Maria defeated to the control of the great Maria defeated to the great Maria defeated to the control of the control of the great Maria defeated to the control of the co

great days of our revolution.

TO GENERAL ULLOA.

GENERAL: You, with the great Manin, defended to to the last hour Italian nationality which had taken refuge in Venice. When Piedmont again raised with o coursgeous hand the flag of that nationality, you on a more grasped the sword of Malghera, and rushed farward at the first call to the holy war! The band which it contended in the Adriatic with so much vigor and constancy renders to-day new and great services to the because of Italian independence. You are organizing day—you will conquor to-morrow side by ade with the soldiers of France. Thousands of volunteers from all imparts of Central Italy have railied with esthusiasm to your heroic name. These volunteers will, doubties, prove themselves to be worthy rivals of those whe